

BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**Medical Officer
of Health**

FOR THE YEAR 1937

BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES, 1937.

His Worship the MAYOR (COUNCILLOR A. H. J. STROUD, J.P.).

CHAIRMEN :

COUNCILLOR CHAS. J. PORTER (Health).

ALDERMAN MRS. M. J. KEMP (Maternity and Child Welfare).

ALDERMEN—

J. R. ATTFIELD.

E. A. UNDERWOOD, J.P., C.C.

MRS. M. J. KEMP.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. D. G. HOWELL, D.S.O., M.C., K.H.S., D.D.M.S.

COUNCILLORS—

G. ROBERTS.

MRS. N. P. BENNETT-SNELL.

H. BAKER.

MRS. E. C. GARRATT.

A. J. SIMS.

MRS. A. WILLIAMS.

C. J. PORTER.

J. W. WHITE.

W. M. R. DAVIS, M.B.E.

H. T. REEVES.

Co-opted Members :

MRS. K. CHANDLER.

MRS. G. F. PAGE.

MRS. L. HARLAND.

MISS E. P. HUGHES (Midwives).

OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health—School Medical Officer :

J. CRAIG LINDSAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

Meat and Food Inspector and Hackney Carriage Inspector :

F. WHITEHEAD, Cert. R.S.I., R.S.I. Meat & Food Certificate.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

W. E. ROBERTS, Cert. R.S.I., R.S.I. Meat & Food Certificate.

Shops Act Inspector :

A. E. SERIES.

Health Visitors—Infant Life Protection Visitors :

MISS C. ARTHUR, C.M.B., II.V.

MISS R. M. KILLEN, C.M.B., II.V.

Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospital :

J. CRAIG LINDSAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Matron, Isolation Hospital :

MRS. A. McDOUGALL STEVEN.

School Nurse :

MISS E. T. HOUGHTON, G. Cert., S.R.N., C.M.B.

Senior Assistant :

MISS G. CRADDOCK.

Dental Assistant :

MISS J. EVANS.

Clerical Assistants :

MISS J. JEFFERIES.

S. J. COLLETT.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1937.

The Report is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Minister of Health, and is based, so far as its general lay-out is concerned, on a draft scheme issued by them.

I wish to express my warm appreciation of the co-operation and support of the members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, as well as to those of my staff for their excellent work during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

STATISTICS.

The following extracts are taken from the figures supplied by the Registrar General for 1937. Those referring to the military population of that part of the Aldershot Command which comes within the Aldershot Borough Boundary, are given by the courtesy of the Deputy Director Medical Services (Aldershot Command).

Estimated Population for Mid-Year, 1937 34,170

Military Population—

Officers	574
Other Ranks	9,016
Women	992
Children	1,785
Total	<u>12,367</u>

	<i>May, 1938.</i>	<i>May, 1937.</i>
Number of Available Houses	5,410	5,222
Houses with Shops	367	366
Licensed Premises	79	78
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (estimated 1936)		6,093
Rateable Value (April, 1938)		£256,711
Rateable Value (October, 1937)		£253,807
Sum represented by a penny rate (October, 1937)		£1,020
Acreage—Civil 1,432 ; South Camp 2,746. Total		4,178
Persons per acre (1937)		8.2
Civilians per civil acre (1937)		15.2

It will be noted that the population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar-General has decreased from 35,800 in 1936, to 34,170 in 1937. This decrease is presumably due to trooping movements from the Aldershot Command and it is a variation of course, which is outside the ordinary rules of statistical estimation.

It is a matter of regret that no accurate statistics are available to show our civilian population, that is to say, the population which comes under our direct control as a Public Health Authority. It is hoped to interest the "powers that be" in endeavouring to obtain at the next decennial census, an accurate record of the civilian population in this Borough.

An examination of the figures at the beginning of this Report would suggest that one should be able to arrive at the civilian population by deducting from the Registrar-General's estimated figure of 34,170, the numbers of military population as submitted by the D.D.M.S.

By doing this, however, we arrive at a population of some 21,803, but information from authoritative sources such as the Rate Books and the Mid Southern Utility Company lead me to the opinion that our civilian population is very considerably more. The Borough Surveyor advises me that an increase in the building of new dwellings alone would account for some thousands of increased population over the figure of 21,803.

Other points of interest in our vital statistics are the high comparability Factor given by the Registrar-General for this area—1.38. This gives us a corrected death rate of 9.2 for this Borough as against a rate of 11.9 for England and Wales (smaller towns).

Again, the Borough shows an extremely low infant mortality rate of 32.0 per thousand live births, while the birth rate is high—16.4 per thousand of the population. All these are satisfactory features in an age of declining birth rates.

Extracts from vital statistics of the year, which are given in the following form, relate to the net births and deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar-General.

Live Births—

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	534	265	269
Illegitimate	..	..	27	15	12

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 16.4.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
<i>Still-births</i>	..	..	21	12	9
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				..	36.0

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
<i>Deaths</i>	229	114	115
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	6.7		
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (comparability factor, 1.38)	..		9.2

Deaths from Puerperal causes—

	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births.</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	1	1.7
Other Puerperal Causes	3	5.1
Total	4	6.8

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	32.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	31.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	37.0
Deaths from Cancer	26
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

Social Conditions and Unemployment.

This area is non-industrial in character. Having regard to its proximity to the large Military centre, the work of the people is more or less dependent on those services and duties which have a bearing on such a residential area and garrison town. The main centres of employment would appear to be three large laundries, three printing works, one flour mill, while Aldershot is the main centre for a large Utility Company providing gas, water, and electricity for the surrounding districts. Furthermore, it is also the centre of a large Traction Company whose employees live mainly in the town. It will be appreciated that the extent of unemployment in an area of this character is low and the following table shows its extent.

NUMBERS ON LIVE REGISTER AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT. JUNE, 1937 TO APRIL, 1938.

Table No. 1.

<i>Month Ended.</i>	<i>Live Register.</i>	<i>Percentage of Unemployed.</i>	<i>Insured Population.</i>
June, 1937	554	3.1	17,522
July, 1937	719	4.1	
August, 1937	754	4.3	
September, 1937	712	4.1	
October, 1937	759	4.3	
November, 1937	874	4.9	
December, 1937	886	5.0	
January, 1938	993	5.6	
February, 1938	997	5.6	
March, 1938	896	5.1	
April, 1938	649	3.1	

Table No. 2.

<i>Unemployed as at 30/4/38.</i>					<i>Insured population up to and including 31st March, 1938.</i>
Men	21—65	412			12,330
Young Men	18—20	21			861
Boys	16—17	7			751
Boys	14—15	1			409
Women	21—65	160			2,029
Young Women	18—20	41			565
Girls	16—17	4			351
Girls	14—15	3			226
TOTAL ..		649			17,522

It should be noted that out of the total number of 649 shown as unemployed, 134 of these are non-claimants who simply register with the hope of securing employment and who do not draw Unemployment Insurance Benefit, or Unemployment Assistance Board Allowances.

Circular letters to the main centres of employment reveal a low incidence of female labour in this town. Where female labour is employed, it is mainly confined to women between the ages of 16 and 20. The answer to the question, "What is the influence of female labour on the health of the family?" is that, in this area it has no appreciable effect.

As is the custom and having regard to the close connection between social conditions, unemployment and malnutrition amongst the child population, I add a table which was prepared in connection with my Report on the School Children of the Borough which will show that there is little malnutrition amongst that section of the community, a section which is the first to show the effect of "hard times."

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

(See Administrative Memorandum No. 124, dated 31st December, 1934).

Table No. 3.

Age groups.	No. of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	302	33	10.93	257	85.09	12	3.97	—	—
Second age-group ..	364	24	6.59	329	90.38	11	3.02	—	—
Third age-group ..	324	31	9.56	283	87.34	9	2.78	1	.31
Other Routine Inspections	12	—	—	12	100	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,002	88	8.78	881	87.94	32	3.19	1	.09

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or Otherwise.

<i>Tuberculosis</i> ..	..	Provided by Hants County Council.
<i>Maternity</i> ..	..	Maternity Unit, Aldershot Hospital (11 beds).
<i>Maternity</i> ..	..	Military Lying-in Hospitals, Farnham and Winchfield Infirmaries.
<i>Children</i> ..	..	Aldershot Hospital (10 beds).
<i>Infectious Fevers</i> ..	..	Civil and Military Isolation Hospitals.
<i>Smallpox</i> ..	..	Provided by the Hants County Council.
<i>Other</i> ..	..	Aldershot Hospital (50 beds. Two private wards). Cambridge Hospital (Military). Winchfield Infirmary.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and Bacteriological Examinations are carried out at the County Laboratory, The Castle, Winchester. Owing to the distance, however (some 30 miles away), urgent examinations may be delayed. For this reason the Borough Council have installed and equipped a small laboratory in my Department, which is utilized for the more urgent or emergency examinations, with special reference to throat swabs in cases of diphtheria. The work is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, and the amount done is governed very largely by the amount of time which his many other duties leave him, and for this reason alone it is impossible to carry out anything more than the ordinary routine examinations.

Ambulance Facilities.

For Accident and Sickness .. Motor Ambulance supplied by the Aldershot Fire Brigade and Ambulance Service.

For Infectious Disease.—Our arrangement with the Farnborough Urban District Council remained in force for 1937, whereby all infectious cases were transported to the Isolation Hospital by means of the ambulance from that area. It is hoped that before long the Isolation Hospital will be able to institute an ambulance service based on the Hospital itself and serving all the areas participating in the Isolation Hospital Scheme. This arrangement,

which is undoubtedly overdue, will reduce delay in admitting patients to a minimum and thus tend to prevent spread of infection. It will furthermore have the advantage of allowing a nurse to go with the ambulance transporting the case without extra mileage and the resultant delay in reaching the case.

The Aldershot Borough Council has accepted and approved the institution of an ambulance service for Infectious Diseases to be based on the Isolation Hospital serving the area. No active steps have been taken to initiate this service as it is not considered possible until the completion of the extension to the Isolation Hospital, when it is hoped to reach full agreement amongst all the Authorities taking part in the hospital scheme to utilize that service and so obtain the benefits and improvements under the service outlined above.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Where held.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>By Whom held.</i>
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.	Child Welfare.	Manor Park House.	Mondays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 2 p.m.	Borough Council.
Ante-Natal Clinic.	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers.	Manor Park House.	Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.	Borough Council.
Diphtheria Immunization.	Immunization of young children against diphtheria.	Manor Park House.	Every other Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.	Borough Council.
Minor Ailment Clinic.	Treatment of Minor Ailments.	School Clinic.	Every morning 9.30 a.m.	Borough Council.
Dental Clinic.	Dental Treatment.	School Clinic.	Every morning, 9.30 a.m.	Borough Council.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles.	School Clinic.	Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. 2nd Monday in month, 2.30 p.m.	Borough Council.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Examination and supervision of cripples.	School Clinic.	1st Wednesday in month, 2.30 p.m.	Borough Council.
(Surgeon's Day).	Treatment of Deformities.	School Clinic.	Every Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.	Borough Council.
Remedial Exercise Clinic.	Examination of definite and suspected cases of Tuberculosis.	Manor Park House.	Tuesdays and Saturdays, 10.15 a.m.	County Council.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.	Treatment of Venereal diseases.	Manor Park House.	Mondays and Wednesdays, 5 p.m. and 1.30 p.m.	County Council.
Veneral Diseases Clinic.	Birth Control.	Manor Park House.	1st and 2nd Tuesdays in month, 3 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association.
Women's Welfare Clinic.				

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Statistics.

No. of mothers who attended Clinic	270	(including
Total No. of Attendances	1,206	Military)
Average Attendance per Session ..	15	
No. of cases attended by Midwives during the year (including cases in Maternity Unit) :—		
As Midwives	345	
As Maternity Nurses	227	
Total No. of Births	572	

Midwives Practising in Aldershot during 1937 :

In Hospital :—

NURSE N. G. FISHLOCK, Maternity Unit, Aldershot.		
NURSE J. GARRETT,	"	"
NURSE C. H. JONES,	"	"
NURSE M. E. YORKE,	"	"
NURSE E. ALLAN, Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot.		
NURSE M. E. BUCKINGHAM,	"	"
NURSE C. DINAN,	"	"
NURSE N. ELLISON,	"	"
NURSE M. L. HENDERSON,	"	"
NURSE N. KIRKPATRICK,	"	"
NURSE E. M. MOLLETT,	"	"
NURSE M. I. NEWBURY,	"	"
NURSE J. RAMSAY,	"	"
NURSE J. N. ROWLAND,	"	"
NURSE J. E. STEWART,	"	"
NURSE H. N. TOMPKINS,	"	"
NURSE P. A. TOZER,	"	"

In General Practice :—

Municipal Midwives (whole-time).

NURSE ROGERS, 69 North Lane, Aldershot.
NURSE JINKS, 29 Gordon Road, Aldershot.
NURSE KERNICK, 48 Sandford Road, Aldershot.
NURSE HIGNELL, 80 Brighton Road, Aldershot.

Independent.

NURSE H. BATTEN, 54 Cranmore Lane, Aldershot.
NURSE H. BOOTH, 18 Church Hill, Aldershot.
NURSE E. P. HUGHES, Hutan, Northbrook Road, Aldershot.
NURSE L. G. A. ROYCROFT, 118 Boxalls Lane, Aldershot.
NURSE E. J. TANT, Hutan, Northbrook Road, Aldershot.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

This Clinic continues its work at the Manor Park House in weekly sessions, every Thursday at 2.30 p.m.

The Clinic work was carried out by Dr. Clifford Page.

It will be noted that 45.9 per centum of the mothers confined in the town attended our Ante-Natal Clinic. This is probably a low figure because many of the confinements taking place in the town are brought in for the purpose of confinement only in the Aldershot Maternity Unit, but have the effect of reducing the percentage to the figure above.

Emergency Unit.

An attempt was made in collaboration with the County Council to form an emergency unit based on the Aldershot Hospital Maternity Unit for service in this Borough and the surrounding parts of the County.

Unfortunately, the financial provisions offered by the County Council were considered inadequate by the Committee of the Aldershot Hospital and the matter was allowed to lapse.

It should be made clear that in a compact Borough of this type such a unit is not absolutely necessary, but it was proposed to enter the scheme in order to facilitate matters for the County Council, whose need for such an emergency service is much greater. Should a further opportunity arise, then the matter will be re-opened.

Consultant Services.

Our consultant service, whereby Colonel E. Lawton Moss, C.M.G., F.C.O.G., Medical Director of the Maternity Unit is available for consultant by general practitioners remains unchanged.

Provision of Milk.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee places great value on the provision of milk to nursing or expectant mothers and children under the age of five years.

The following figures will give some idea as to the amount of work done under this heading :—

Total quantity of milk supplied during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children :—

<i>Liquid.</i>	<i>Dried.</i>
19,825 gallons.	4,401 pounds.

The previous restrictions such as only being granted to children under the age of two, etc., have been removed and also a new income scale which is a generous one has been adopted and, furthermore, the Borough Council has approved that only pasteurized or accredited milk should be provided.

Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases.

The Maternity Unit carried out a full year's working to the extent of 217 patients. The work of the Unit ran smoothly and without interruption and arrangements can now be said to have settled down to a routine, the various points of detail and possible friction having been removed. The following Tables show the extent of the work done :—

Table No. 4.

Origin of Case.	No. of Cases	No. of days Maintenance.	Average duration of stay.
Command Charities	41	586	14
Civil Borough ..	108	1,472	13
Civil Outside Borough	5	71	14
County Council ..	40	740	19
Private Ward ..	29	405	14

Table No. 5.

Origin		Normal	Abnormal	Result Child		Result Mother	
				Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died
Borough, including outside cases for main ward	108	82	22	101	6 3 s/b	107	1
County	40	8	28	31	7 s/b	40	—
Command Charities	41	36	4	39	1 s/b	40	1
Private	29	21	6	27	—	29	—

A noteworthy feature of the working of the Unit is that the cost of this Institution to the Borough Council remains stationary and well within the estimate given before its inception. As in my last report I give the maintenance charge in a weekly figure for each of the four quarters of the year :—

	£	s.	d.
Quarter ended 31st March ..	5	1	4.25
Quarter ended 30th June ..	3	7	6.95
Quarter ended 30th September	4	13	3.26
Quarter ended 31st December	4	4	11.69

It is now possible to give the figures for the total charge to the Borough Council for the past four years' working and these will prove of considerable value in the negotiation of new agreements with the participating Authorities.

	<i>Period 14th May, 1934, to 31st March, 1935.</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1936.</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1937.</i>	<i>Year ended 31st March, 1938.</i>
Total Days' Main- tenance ..	2971	3868	3412	3560
Gross Cost ..	£2496 0 5	£2900 0 8	£3002 7 9	£3157 2 11
Gross Cost per Patient per day	16 9.63	14 11.94	17 7.19	17 8.84
Gross Cost per week	£5 17 7.41	£5 4 11.58	£6 3 2.33	£6 4 1.88
Income	£1537 6 4	£1849 16 8	£1571 0 0	£1754 7 1

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

As the Borough Council is not a Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts, it is not proposed to deal in full with the working of the Midwives Act, 1936. A few observations, however, are made on the working of this service from the point of view of a "Welfare Council" which has accepted responsibility for maintaining a domiciliary midwifery service in the Borough, at the request of the Hampshire County Council.

The Hampshire County Council's proposals were briefly that if the Borough Council would undertake to employ four full-time municipal midwives for service in the Borough and the adjacent parts of the County, they would be prepared to make a grant towards the cost of such a scheme of two hundred pounds per annum. The acceptance of these proposals by the Borough Council was by no means unanimous and it was suggested that two midwives would be ample for the purpose. It should be made clear, however, that the financial deficit or balance on the working of the scheme will be approximately similar, no matter whether two or four midwives were engaged, because the County Council's grant was at the rate of Fifty Pounds per midwife, and thus if each midwife is bringing into the scheme a given number of cases which she previously had as part of her practice and a Fifty Pounds grant, so then would she take away from the scheme if only two and not four midwives were to have been employed.

So far as the service at present in force is concerned, it has to contend with two factors which it was impossible to estimate when drawing up the scheme :—

- (i) The increased drift towards the Maternity Unit. This is an increased demand on the part of the public for

institutional accommodation and is widespread throughout the country.

- (ii) Competition by independent midwives remaining outside the scheme.

An attempt was made to correlate the institutional accommodation of the Borough and the domiciliary midwifery service when the principle of a municipal midwife serving in the Maternity Unit was agreed to by the Borough Council. This attempt was made to obviate the anomalous position whereby the Maternity Unit staff were over-worked, while the municipal midwives at certain periods did not have enough cases to fully occupy their time. At one time it was thought that the routine employment of municipal midwives at definite intervals in the Maternity Unit would be possible, but this has not been found acceptable by the Ministry of Health. It is hoped, however, in view of what has been said before, that in times of stress and when the municipal midwife has possibly no cases on hand, that she should be allowed to give some assistance in the Maternity Unit and thus save the Council additional nursing services which would otherwise have to be employed. A definite technique has been evolved for this purpose designed to protect the Maternity Unit from any extraneous infection, and from a purely medical point of view is quite satisfactory.

The second factor which I have mentioned as interfering with the smooth working of our domiciliary midwifery service is one which it was impossible to estimate before the Act came into force. One can only say that it must be not uncommon throughout the country. Points of friction arise between municipal midwives and independent midwives which do not raise their professional status in the eyes of the general public, a point which the Act, it was hoped, would bring out.

In concluding this necessarily brief survey, I can only say that the Midwives Act, 1936, is in its conception a legislative measure which is worthy of the highest praise and support and one which must contribute very largely to the health and welfare of the mothers of the country. Owing to certain alterations in its practical working, however, one must confess that as things are at present, we are not much further forward than we were before it came into force. To the opponents of the scheme in this Borough I must concede that point, but I would ask them to postpone a final decision on whether the Borough Council will continue to administer the Act, if possible, for a year or two, as I am of the opinion that it will not be until that time that the full benefits of this particular piece of legislation are fully reached and are at the disposal of the mothers of this area.

The following is an account of the domiciliary work done by our municipal midwives from September 1st until December 31st, 1937 :—

	NURSE ROGERS.	NURSE JINKS.	NURSE KERNICK.	NURSE HIGNELL.
September	10	1	2	1
October . .	2	3	1	2
November	5	3	1	2
December	9	4	3	3
	—	—	—	—
Total . .	26	11	7	8
	—	—	—	—

Institutional Accommodation for Infectious Puerperal Cases.

The arrangements remained unaltered for the year 1937, whereby cases continued to be sent to Queen Charlotte's Isolation Hospital, Ravenscourt Square, Hammersmith. Two mothers required these facilities and both of them made excellent recoveries.

Post-Natal Clinic.

The low figure of 1.2 per centum represents the number of cases examined post-natally and is a figure which gives many of us food for thought. It is extremely difficult to popularize the Post-Natal Clinic. One can perhaps visualize the position when one thinks of the mother after the baby has arrived and the puerperium over—more than relieved to find herself reasonably healthy again and not unlikely anxious to have done with doctors and clinics, certainly for the time being. The following quotation by a distinguished authority would appear to illustrate the psychological attitude of many of the mothers towards post-natal work and to some degree, unfortunately, to ante-natal work as well :—" I am wondering, if, in the mind of the patient, we are turning pregnancy into a disease by our constant supervision. Superficially, the patient who just booked a doctor for her confinement and did not see him again until she was advanced in labour was better off mentally than her daughter or grand-daughter who regularly attends a doctor or ante-natal clinic. This constant supervision engendered the thought of disease and complications. Doctors should be careful to dispel these fears, and should explain why supervision was necessary." This, to my mind, represents the basis of the prejudice against post-natal clinics which is so apparent. It is, of course, only possible to speak of one's own area but, nevertheless, we do find that post-natal sessions at the present time are scarcely consistent with the expenditure and time which has to be devoted to them and do not show an adequate return for the money spent.

Maternal Mortality.

The receipt of the Minister's circular on Maternal Mortality during the year was followed by a very careful survey of the maternity services of the Borough and I am glad to say that the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee approved of that circular and accepted its recommendations, which were to be put into force when the opportunities arose.

Infant Life Protection.

No alteration falls to be recorded under this heading, the work of inspection and follow-up visits continued throughout the year. At the end of the year there were 9 foster-mothers registered as against 12 in 1936.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

The facilities for the ascertainment and treatment of orthopaedic defects for the pre-school child are similar, in their scope, to those of the school child. These have been described fully in my School Medical Report for 1937. 27 children under five had orthopaedic treatment.

Dental Treatment for Mothers and Children under Five.

The weekly session for the treatment of children, and the treatment and provision of dentures for nursing and expectant mothers was continued as in previous years. The School Dental Surgeon, Mr. B. F. Krauth, L.D.S., R.C.S., was responsible for this section of the work during 1937.

Health Visiting—Statistics.

Notification of Births Act, 1907 :—

Births notified by Doctors and Parents (including Military)	227
Births notified by Midwives	345

Home Visits to Expectant Mothers :—

First Visits .. 63	Total Visits .. 156
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Home Visits to Children under 1 year of age :—

First Visits .. 316	Total Visits .. 1,791
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Home Visits to Children between 1 and 5 years :

Total Visits	1,599
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Child Welfare Clinic—Statistics.

Number of Welfare Centres 1 Number of Sessions weekly 2

Total number of attendances at Centre :—

By children under 1 year of age	3,985
By children from 1 to 5 years of age	2,225

Average attendance of children per session .. 53

Total number of children who attended at the Centre for the first time during year :—

Under 1 year of age 231	Between 1 and 5 years 54
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Percentage of notified children who attended

Centre during the year	41.8
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THE ALDERSHOT TOWN MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE.

<i>Chairman</i>	..	MRS. L. L. HARLAND.
<i>President</i>	..	ALDERMAN MRS. M. J. KEMP.
<i>Vice Chairman</i>		COUNCILLOR MRS. A. WILLIAMS.
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<i>Asst. Hon. Sec.</i>		MRS. E. E. BENNETT.
<i>Hon. Auditor</i>	..	MR. T. W. LLOYD, F.L.A.A.

Toddlers' Clinic. Alternate Wednesdays. Average attendance, 25.

The work of the Child Welfare Clinic, held at the Manor Park House on Mondays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. each week, remained under the capable management of the Aldershot Town Maternity and Child Welfare Voluntary Committee.

I am indebted to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Councillor Mrs. N. P. Bennett-Snell) for the following observations on the administrative and social work of the Centre during the year.

Our Jumble Table was again a great success and raised £20 5s. 4d., which was put into our General Fund.

The Annual Summer Tea and Sports were held in the Manor Park on June 22nd, when 150 mothers and 100 infants and toddlers attended for an enjoyable afternoon.

A group of the West Surrey and Aldershot Hospital League was formed in January, 1936, and now has 102 members.

The Annual Outing was to Hayling Island on July 27th, when 30 mothers, 34 children and 20 infants took part.

The Annual Sewing Competition was held on October 25th, when there were 49 entries. The judges were: Miss Hilliard, head teacher of the West End Girls' School, and Mrs. Kemp, and comment was made on the high standard of the work.

Thirty-eight mothers were helped from the S.O.S. Fund, which is entirely dependent on the contributions, etc., which are raised by the activities of the Voluntary Committee.

“ Home-Helps.”

This Service is under the control of the Aldershot Town Voluntary Committee, to whom a grant of £50 per annum is paid by the Aldershot Borough Council towards this cost. The Secretary informs me that in all 53 weeks' work was undertaken on behalf of 25 mothers.

The general working of the scheme is under review and will shortly be the subject of a joint report by the Secretary and myself, to the Borough Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The water supply of this area was fully described in my report for 1935 and no alteration has taken place since that time.

In view of the publicity which has been focused on water supplies in general, however, it is felt that that information might well be repeated here together with a note as to the position up to the present time.

The water supply is controlled by the Mid Southern Utility Company, Aldershot, on whom rests the primary responsibility for the supply of a pure and wholesome water.

Conversations during the year have taken place between this Company and myself on behalf of the Borough Council, and I am happy to say that close liason exists for the interchange of information likely to be helpful to each other. Bacteriological analyses are forwarded to me by the Company each month for submission to the Health Committee of the Borough Council, while chemical analyses are sent when they are available, which is of course in keeping with the usual practice, at less frequent intervals. These analyses show that bacteriologically the water is examined at least weekly if not oftener.

During the year, the Council, on receipt of a Report from the Health Committee on the water supply of this area, expressed its satisfaction with the conditions as described to them, noting at the same time the primary responsibility of the Company.

The supply is obtained from a chalk formation by a number of bored tube wells whose upper outlets are situated in the Borough. The surface of the land is about 248 feet O.D. and the borings have a depth of some 239 to 300 feet with a diameter of 5 to 14 inches. Owing to the geological formation of the ground at the wells, a thick layer of clay exists above the chalk formation which is considered to be an impermeable barrier to surface contamination. This overlying layer of clay exists throughout the Borough's area, but unfortunately ceases to exercise its protective influence in a neighbouring district where the chalk formation outcrops to the surface on the north side of the road known as the Hog's Back.

Measures designed to protect any possible contamination of this surface outcrop do not come within the province of the Aldershot Borough Council but it may be observed that the neighbouring authorities together with the Water Company, are fully alive to the position and have this matter under review.

The following chemical and bacteriological analyses are taken over a number of years and show remarkable consistency :—

Table No. 6.
CHEMICAL ANALYSES.
P.p. 100,000.

Appearance ..	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Clear and bright	Bright—very few mineral particles	Clear and bright
Odour	None	None	None	—	None
Colour	—	—	—	Normal	Faint green tint
Reaction PH— Neutral	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	Faintly alkaline
Free CO ₂ ..	1.0	—	—	2.6	—
Electric Conductivity at 20°C	560	545	555	540	—
Total Solids 180°C	38.0	36.5	37.0	36.0	37.40
Chlorine in Chlorides	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.60	0.52	0.36	0.48	—
Hardness {	Permanent	9.0	8.0	8.0	9.5
	Temporary	21.0	22.0	22.0	20.5
	Total ..	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Nitrates	Absent	Absent	Absent	—	Absent
Metals	Absent	Absent	Absent	Iron : 0.003 zinc, etc. absent	Absent
Free Ammonia ..	.0000	.0000	.0000	0.0000	0.0010
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0008	.0008	.0008	0.0004	0.0010
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°C	.0100	.0150	.0200	0.010	3 hours at 37°C 0.0060

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

B. Coli consistently absent in 100 c.c.

The only observations which one can make on these analyses are that they show a high degree of purity, but the chemical analyses

indicate a total hardness of 30 degrees, which is a degree of hardness more than one can view with equanimity. However, as this point has been drawn to the attention of the water undertaking, one can assume that they have the matter under consideration.

Drainage and Sewerage.

In regard to Sewage Disposal, no further extensions of any account have been proceeded with at the Sewage Works.

As to Sewerage, several soil sewers have been relaid in the Borough, and considerable re-drainage of premises has been carried out.

Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

This problem arises only in connection with the Blackwater River which is one of the boundaries of the Borough. This particular stream receives the effluent from our Sewage Works and a high standard for the effluent is necessarily insisted upon with a view to the prevention of any pollution lower down the watershed. This particular river is under the close supervision of the Thames Conservancy Board and the Ministry of Health and any possibility of pollution receives immediate attention.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet problem in Aldershot does not arise to any great extent owing to the compactness of the Borough and the almost exclusive use of the water carriage system. A few dry closets exist on the outskirts of the Borough but as these dwellings are rapidly disappearing or falling into disuse, before long the water carriage system will be universal.

Public Cleansing.

Refuse collection is carried out entirely by mechanical transport vehicles specially designed for the purpose. Disposal of the refuse is carried out at the Sewage Works in two large destructors where the resultant heat generated is utilized for pumping sewage.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The number and nature of inspections made by the Health Department :—

Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	119
Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	..	560
District Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	832
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	781

No. of Visits to :—

Cowsheds	45
Dairies and Milk Shops	20
Fried Fish Shops	36
Slaughterhouses	188
Stables and Piggeries	28
Clearance Areas	123
Infectious Disease Cases	83
Shops under the Shops Acts	369
No. of smoke observations : Factory Chimneys ..	17
No. of Houses : Drains subjected to smoke test ..	59

Nuisances and Other Matters Dealt with.

Foul drains, W.C.'s, etc., opened and cleared	56
Defective water closets and drains	61
Accumulations of manure and offensive matter	5
Verminous houses	76
Dwelling-houses needing repairs	168
Dangerous buildings reported to the Borough Surveyor	4
Dust Bins provided	243

Principal Structural Improvements Carried Out.

18 premises installed with new drainage systems.	
10 new drain inspection chambers fitted.	
10 new drain inspection chamber covers.	
18 new W.C. pedestal pans fitted.	
33 yards paved or repaired.	
42 water closets put in order.	
8 new scullery sinks fitted.	
9 sink waste pipes repaired or renewed.	
4 new soil and vent. shafts.	
2 vent. shafts repaired.	

Houses Improved.

Roofs repaired	69
Eaves guttering repaired	26
Wall and ceiling plaster	80
Scullery floors	5
Other floors	56
Firegrates	34
Hearths	6
Windows repaired and made to open	62
Doors repaired	22
Skirting boards repaired	10
Stair treads	6
Stair handrails fitted	13

Damp walls remedied	94
Walls and ceilings cleansed (rooms)	131
Cooking ranges repaired	22
Washing coppers	15

The Number of Notices Served During the Year.

Informal	483
Statutory Public Health Act, 1875, Section 94 ..	11
Statutory Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36 ..	3
Statutory Public Health Act, 1875, Section 41 ..	26
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 ..	1
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83 ..	1
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 ..	7
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75 ..	6
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 138 ..	1
Statutory Public Health Act, 1936, Section 287 ..	2
Statutory Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	3

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	74
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	74
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	452
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	7
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding abated during the year	90
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	361
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	0

SHOPS ACT, 1936.

During the year 369 visits were made to shops and 6 instances of legal proceedings were taken, involving a total of £11 8s. 0d. in fines for contravention of the Act.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are very few industries in the Borough and no legal action was required to be taken under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926. Two complaints of the emission of smoke were received during the year and 17 smoke observations were taken.

The necessary remedial measures were carried out as the result of informal action.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

This Borough possesses a large up-to-date Swimming Pool with a water surface of just under 1 acre. Water enters the pool from a spring or similar formation at the bottom of the pool. The volume of water entering daily is estimated to be 8,000 to 10,000 gallons. The method of purification is by four pressure filters and chlorination. Trained staff are employed to supervise those entering the pool and the purification of the water supply, while samples are taken at intervals of not less frequently than each month for bacteriological analyses. During those hot spells in the summer months large numbers of people enter this pool, which can be said to be one of the most popular in the district. It will be appreciated, of course, that attendance varies with meteorological conditions.

Physical Properties and Chemical Analyses on a sample of water taken from the Aldershot Swimming Pool :—

Smell when heated	..	..	..	..	Natural
Turbidity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Clear
Suspended matter	..	..	..	..	None

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Number of colonies per m.l. capable of growing upon agar at 37°C in 2 days	97
Number of colonies per m.l. capable of growing upon gelatine at 22°C in 2 days	212
Number of colonies per m.l. capable of growing upon lactose Bile Salt agar in 2 days	None
Organisms giving acid and gas in Bile Salt lactose broth present in	None in 70 m.l.
Bacillus Coli present in	None in 70 m.l.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The methods of disinfestation of bug-infested houses are hydrogen cyanide fumigation of extensive infestations, which is carried out by the London Fumigation Company, Ltd., and spraying with an efficient vermicide in other infestations by the Health Department.

The number of Council houses found to be infested was 11. Disinfestation of these houses was carried out by means of vermicide spraying treatment.

The number of other houses found to be infested was 53. Disinfestation of these houses was also carried out by means of vermicide spraying treatment.

Notification is received from the Housing Department of persons who have been allocated Council houses. A visit is then

paid to the premises or rooms occupied by these persons and a thorough inspection made, particularly as to vermin infestation. Should there be any indication of vermin infestation, the furniture and effects before removal to Council houses are subjected to HCN van fumigation. All bedding, etc., being removed separately for steam disinfection at the Isolation Hospital and returned to the new house the same day.

Similar methods are employed when various tenants on the Housing Estate are granted transfers.

The number of HCN van fumigations carried out during the year was 11.

The pantechnicon in which the HCN fumigations are carried out is our own adaptation and about 560 cubic feet capacity, airtight and equipped with electrical heating apparatus comprising 156 feet of unity heating tubes which maintains a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit during the period of two hours which the van is under gas. A powerful 12-inch exhaust fan is also provided in the front end of the van, and which is capable of withdrawing the gas very quickly, and it has been found by practice that there is an absence of dangerous concentration of gas in the space of 20 minutes from the time of opening. This method of van fumigation has proved to be successful, economical and safe, as the electrical heating and extraction apparatus enables the removal to be carried out expeditiously.

Vacant Council houses are subjected to a thorough inspection prior to re-occupation, and should vermin be discovered the necessary disinfection work is carried out.

Every advice and assistance is given to householders as to the keeping of their homes free from vermin.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACTS AND BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSING.

Unhealthy Areas.

(1) Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	9
(2) Improvement Areas	..	..	..	..	..	<i>nil</i>

Number of Houses Owned by the Local Authority.

(1) Under the Housing Act, 1930	..	..	..	..	32
(2) Other powers	..	..	..	..	529

Number of Houses Erected During the Year.

(1) By Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	<i>nil</i>
(2) By other bodies and persons	..	..	..	..	..	110
Total	..	..	..	..	..	110

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses During the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	612
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,459
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	67
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	184
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	52
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	59

2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	274
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3. Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	1
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	18
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	3

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	0
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There is now only one slaughterhouse in the Area, *viz* :—
Registered .. Rear of 126 Ash Road.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This enactment came into operation on the 1st January, 1934, and provides for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals for human food, the licensing of slaughtermen and for purposes connected therewith. By resolution of the Council the requirements with regard to humane slaughter applies to all animals slaughtered for food.

Number of licences granted during the year to slaughter or stun animals	7
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The following particulars indicate the amount of diseased unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Bovines.

- 4 Ox carcasses, complete with offal.
- 1 Bovine head.
- 2 Sets of Bovine offal.

Pigs.

- 2 Pig carcasses, complete with offal.
- 2 short forequarters.
- 13 Pigs' heads and offal.
- 20 Pigs' heads.
- 2 Sets of Pigs' offal.

OTHER DISEASES, UNSOUND FOOD, ETC.

Bovines.

71 lb. of beef.
2 Bovine livers.
1 Set of Bovine lungs.

Pigs.

Pig carcase, complete with offal.
13 Pigs' plucks.
2 Pigs' livers.
1 tub of Pigs' trotters.

OTHER FOODS.

4 boxes of Sheep kidneys.
1 tin of Sheep livers.
1 tin of Lambs' livers.

SUMMARY WEIGHT OF CONDEMNED MEAT.

Bovines.

	lb.
Tuberculosis	1,800
Other Diseases	111

Pigs.

Tuberculosis	552
Other Diseases	326

Other Meat	45
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2,834 lb.

Or 1 ton, 5 cwts., 1 qr., 6 lb.

CARCASSES EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR.

Swine	830
Calves	205
Sheep	31
Bovines	9
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 1,075 <hr style="width: 100%;"/>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply :—

Licensed Dealers of " Pasteurized " Milk ..	2
Licensed Dealers of " Tuberculin Tested " Milk ..	2
Registered Purveyors of Ordinary Milk	58
Registered Dairies	6
Registered Cowkeepers	2

Report on Bacteriological Examination of Milk Samples carried out by the National Institute for Research in Dairying, Reading, and the County Laboratory, Winchester, during the year :—

No. of Sample.	Grade.	No. of organisms per c.c.	Bacillus Coli.		
			1/10 c.c.	1/100 c.c.	1/1,000 c.c.
267	Ordinary	34,000	+	—	—
268	„	2,000	—	—	—
269	„	3,500	—	—	—
270	„	14,500	—	—	—
271	„	14,000	+	—	—
273	„	17,600	+	+	—
274	„	440,000	+	—	—
284	„	772,000	+	+	+
286	„	2,900	—	—	—
287	„	263,000	+	+	—
288	„	22,000	+	+	—
289	„	26,500	—	—	—
291	„	153,000	+	+	—
292	„	118,000	+	+	—
293	„	276,000	+	+	—
300	„	368,000	+	+	+
301	„	504,000	+	+	+
303	„	800,000	+	—	—
304	„	72,000	+	—	—
305	„	75,000	+	+	—

No. of Sample.	Grade.	No. of organisms per c.c.	Bacillus Coli		
			1/10 c.c.	1/100 c.c.	1/1,000 c.c.
306	Ordinary	190,000	—	—	—
308	„	Millions	÷	÷	÷
312	„	270,000	—	—	+
329	„	36,000	+	—	—
330	„	302,000	+	+	+
331	„	15,700	+	—	—
333	„	28,000	+	—	—
334	„	5,000	+	—	—
263	“ Pasteur-ized ”	1,100	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
264	„	82,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
265	„	5,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
266	„	12,100	Phosphatase Test—Above 2.3 Blue Units. Unsatisfactory.		
275	„	24,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
276	„	14,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
277	„	5,500	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
278	„	1,600	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
279	„	36,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
280	„	2,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
281	„	8,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
282	„	44,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
283	„	19,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
285	„	42,000	Phosphatase Test—Above 2.3 Blue Units. Unsatisfactory.		
290	„	1,800	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
294	„	35,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		
295	„	140,000	Phosphatase Test—Approx. 2.3 Blue Units. Borderline.		
296	„	35,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.		

No. of Sample.	Grade.	No. of organisms per c c.	Bacillus Coli.
297	" Pasteurized "	220,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
298	"	over 1,000,000	Phosphatase Test—Borderline.
299	"	130,000	Phosphatase Test—Unsatisfactory.
302	"	20,700	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
307	"	220,000	Phosphatase Test—Unsatisfactory.
309	"	33,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
310	"	4,700	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
311	"	15,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
313	"	4,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
314	"	4,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
315	"	6,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
316	"	14,000	Phosphatase Test — 2.8 Blue Units. Not quite satisfactory.
317	"	24,000	Phosphatase Test — 2.8 Blue Units. Not quite satisfactory.
318	"	over 1,000,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
319	"	54,000	Phosphatase Test — 2.6 Blue Units. Not quite satisfactory.
320	"	2,200	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
321	"	2,100	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
321A	"	450	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
322	"	350	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
323	"	31,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
324	"	26,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
325	"	15,000	Phosphatase Test — 8.0 Blue Units. Unsatisfactory.
326	"	180,000	Phosphatase Test — 4.0 Blue Units. Unsatisfactory.
327	"	13,500	Phosphatase Test—Not readable. Gross contamination by raw milk.
328	"	8,900	Phosphatase Test — 6.0 Blue Units. Unsatisfactory.

No. of Sample.	Grade.	No. of organisms per c.c.	Bacillus Coli.
332	"Pasteurized"	3,800	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
335	"	3,300	Phosphatase Test — 7.0 Blue Units. Unsatisfactory.
336	"	3,500	Phosphatase Test — 8.0 Blue Units. Unsatisfactory.
337	"	158,000	Phosphatase Test—Satisfactory.
272	"Tuberculin Tested"	Coliform and Methylene Blue Tests—Satisfactory.	

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Public Health Act, 1875— Section 94 	Order made for the abatement of nuisance within six weeks. Fined £1 and 8/6d. costs.
Shops Act, 1912— Section 4 	Fined 5/-.
Shops Act, 1912— Section 1 	Occupier fined 30/- ; Manager fined 10/-.
Shops Act, 1912— Section 1 	Occupier fined £3/0/0 ; Manager fined £2/0/0.
Shops Act, 1912— Section 4 	Fined 5/-.
Shops Act, 1912— Section 1 	Occupier fined £2/10/0 ; Manager fined £1/0/0.
Shops Act, 1912— Section 1.. 	Fined £1/0/0.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1937.

Table No. 7.

Disease.				Town.	South Camp	Total.
Scarlet Fever	..	..		20	10	30
Diphtheria	..	..	..	19	6	25
Erysipelas	..	..	..	7	2	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..		10	—	10
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..		—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		..		5	—	5
Malaria (Relapses)	..	..		—	3	3
Pneumonia	..	..	..	3	3	6

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Table No. 8.

Disease	1937	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Measles	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		—	—	—	—	1	2	5	3	5	1	—	—
Chicken Pox	..	3	2	—	14	47	20	2	5	—	—	—	—
Mumps	..	—	3	—	22	25	59	7	6	1	6	16	—

Note.—This table is the result of a system of notification whereby the Head Teachers inform me, as the School Medical Officer, of all the absentees due to infectious disease. I have acknowledged in my School Medical Report my thanks to the Head Teachers for this useful means of indicating the severity of Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases throughout the Borough.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1937.

Table No. 9.
Showing Age Distribution.

	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—
1 „ ..	—	—	—	—
2 years ..	1	2	—	—
3 „ ..	1	—	—	—
4 „ ..	—	2	—	—
5 „ ..	7	3	1	3
10 „ ..	—	2	7	3
15 „ ..	—	2	2	1
20 „ ..	—	—	6	—
35 „ ..	—	1	1	3
45 „ ..	—	—	1	1
65 and over	—	—	—	—

ALDERSHOT CIVIL ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Table No. 10.

Area	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Acute Ant. myelitis	Pemphigus	Erysipelas	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough and Pneumonia	Tonsillitis	Rubella	Olorrhoea Post Scarlet	Adenitis Post Scarlet	Typhoid Fever	Dysentery	C.S. Fever	TOTAL
Aldershot ..	26*	28*	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Farnborough ..	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	32
Frimley and Camberley	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18
Fleet ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
Hartley Wintney ..	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Total Deaths in Hospital from all areas ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3

* Includes carriers, contacts and observation cases.

There was no change to be recorded during the year in the internal working of the Isolation Hospital. Fortunately, the demand for beds was not up to the average of previous years and thus were solved many of the problems which would otherwise have arisen. The Table given here records the work done during 1937 and no further observations require to be added to that which was recorded in my previous report. The work of building the extensions proceeded, but the actual occupation of the extensions is not expected until well into 1938.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION.

A scheme for the immunization of young children against diphtheria was fully described in my report for 1936. As stated there, the scheme is one which embraces the general practitioners, but on the clinic principle. The work was mainly done by Dr. Clifford Page and the following are the numbers of children dealt with during the year :—

Children under 1 year	..	..	2
Children between 1—5 years	..	..	86
Children between 5—8 years	..	..	122
Children between 8—11 years	..	..	57
Children between 11—14 years	..	..	14
Total	..	..	<hr/>281 <hr/>

As will be seen, the number was a considerable advance on those for last year, but there is still room for improvement and it is the intention, as far as the other duties of the Health Visitors permit, to work up the number of children done to some 300 annually.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1937, are given in the following form :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
15—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
25—	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
35—	1	3	—	—	1	3	—	—
45—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	8	5	4	2	1	7	—	—

The notification of Tuberculosis in this area is well up to the standard. General practitioners without exception give every assistance to the Health Department, and co-operate generally in their efforts towards prevention of disease.

The local register shows that the number of persons resident in Aldershot on 31st December, 1937, suffering from Tuberculosis was :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	39	20	59
Non-Pulmonary ..	12	16	28

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	4	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	45	2	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	8	1	—
Total ..	57	3	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars (1)	No. of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ..	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	3	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total ..	11	11	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

